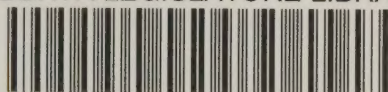


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Facts about Alberta

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FACTS ABOUT ALBERTA



Compiled for the Use and
Interest of Visiting Tourists



Historical Highlights.

Natural Resources.

National Parks.

Dinosaur Park.

Fishing, Fishing Trips.

Hunting.

Canoe Cruising.

Boating.

Dude Ranching.

Auto, Bungalow Camps.

Hotels.

Mountain Skyway.

Bird Sanctuaries.

Golf Clubs.

Air Service.

River Transport.

Issued for Free Distribution by
THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA

Let's Get Acquainted!

MR. TOURIST:

Meet ALBERTA—

Canada's Queen Province

When you visit us we want you to feel at home. So this book of facts is presented for your information. Learn about us—then visit us. Let's get acquainted!

Historical Highlights

ALBERTA, youngest and most thriving of the Canadian provinces, is not far removed from the days when she was a virgin territory, inhabited by a handful of white traders and hunters, Cree, Stony, Blackfoot and Sarcee Indian tribes, and the wild life which to-day still provides sport for thousands of residents and visitors yearly.

Alberta, from a trackless wilderness, has grown into a prosperous agricultural province. Now, in the second stage of her growth, she is building up a properly balanced social organization on the basis of vast resources of natural wealth with which she is endowed.

Alberta, already the second largest producer of oil in the British Commonwealth, holds in the bituminous sands of the McMurray area the world's greatest visible supply of oil—a supply estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 250 billion barrels by the United States Bureau of Mines. In addition, coal reserves are estimated at 327 billion tons.

Add to this great stores of timber, ores, clays; forest reserves, water power and agricultural lands; a vigorous climate and an equally vigorous people; and you have the makings of an inland empire second to none in the continent. Alberta has reason to be known as "The Treasure Chest of Empire."

As a pointer to the phenomenal growth of Alberta since the turn of the century, we present the following brief sketches, written by a pioneer Westerner, Wm. Bleasdel Cameron:



FORT EDMONTON

Where to-day legislative battles are fought with all the dignity and order of Parliamentary debate in Alberta's lovely capital city, fierce battles were fought short years ago by warring Indian tribes.

Where the Legislative Buildings stand is historic ground. Here stood old Fort Edmonton; here, also, was celebrated the first religious service in Alberta. In the Fort days, here came Cree and Stony Indians from the north, Sarcee and Blackfoot from the south. They came to trade with the white men, to fight with their red brothers.

Just 70 years ago a party of Blackfoot and Sarcees, despite warnings of plotted ambush, came to Edmonton to trade. By a miracle they got safely inside the Fort. Outside, blood-thirsty Crees and Stonies whooped, danced and promised death to the Southerners.

Post officials eventually persuaded the Northerners to desist. They received two chiefs as hostages.

Then, supplying the Southerners with an armed guard, they sent the party homeward.

Near where Ross Flats residential district is built to-day, the Indians forded the Saskatchewan river. Climbing the wooded banks on the south side they were ambushed. One moment there was silence. The next a hundred guns blazed. Immediately the half-breed escort fled. In a frantic bid for life the ambushed party broke through the ranks of their attackers. Two leaped clear over the heads of yelling, shooting enemies and kept running until they reached Buffalo Lake and safety. Eight fell dead. The survivors took refuge in a poplar bluff.

Northern squaws entered the fight. The two hostage chiefs, breaking out of the Fort, also went after scalps. It was war to the death.

Next spring a strong war party of Blackfoot under Old Sun, a noted warrior, came for revenge. Warned of their coming, Hudson's Bay Company officials called all hands into the Fort and prepared for siege. Then followed two days of yelling, dancing, howling challenges and firing lead at the stockaded trading post, but the forbidding fort stood resolute, silent, and Old Sun returned to his own territory, a disappointed man.

The late Pauline Johnstone, Mohawk poetess, frequently recited in costume a verse she had composed in honour of—Old Sun's squaw!

CALGARY BRIDGE PARTY

The Canadian Pacific Railway is one of the world's greatest transportation systems. It spans the continent, spreads a network of branch lines that covers the Dominion. With The Royal Canadian Mounted Police it has made Canada known throughout the globe. United in a common cause, as they were one day in 1885, there is an unbeatable combination.

Those were construction days. The end of the steel was somewhere west of Calgary. Work had ceased. Twelve hundred construction men had downed liquor, downed tools and were ready to raise trouble. They wanted money—and there was no money.

Good, honest workers at heart, they were inflamed by the words and the whiskey of one Hughie Bean, bad-man. Bean, ostensibly a contractor, in reality a pedlar of poisonous whiskey and a tinhorn gambler, grew ugly when his crooked enterprises encountered lean days. He became a firebrand.

In command of the Police Post was Major S. B. Steele (later Major General Sir Sam Steele), with a small detachment of men posted along the line. The Major lay stricken with fever the day that trouble started. But he was mentally alert.

"Go over and arrest that fellow Bean," he ordered Constable Kerr. "Bring him in."

Kerr arrested the now furious Bean. But the crowd attacked, released the prisoner. Kerr returned to report. He found Sergeant Bill Fury just arrived.

Said the Major: "You, Sergeant, take a couple of men. Arrest Bean."

Again Bean was arrested. Again he was released by the mob. Fury returned for instructions.

"The law's going to be upheld in this camp," declared Major Steele. "Take your sidearms this time. Use them if necessary. But bring in Bean."

Ten minutes later Fury and his men were hurrying Bean across a footbridge which led to the Police quarters. The mob followed, defiant and threatening. Pistol in hand, Fury held them off. The mob rushed. The officer fired. The prisoner was hurried on. Then, massing under ringleaders, the mob charged, seized the prisoner. The Mounties held on grimly.

Suddenly, from across the bridge, came a stern warning:

"The first man to put a foot on this bridge drops!"

The mob faltered, gazing stupidly at Major Steele. He stood there in a nightshirt, a gaunt, soldierly figure, commanding mastery of the situation by sheer mental power and the steady, level muzzle of a deadly service carbine. Roused by the tumult, he had risen from his sickbed to carry the law to the rioting gang. He did not fail.

Twenty minutes later "Bad Man" Bean and one of his friends were aboard a yard engine on their way to jail. A little later, freed of the inciting influence of Bean, the gang settled down to quiet—and to work.

The line went through. Faith in the Right and faith in the enterprise itself gave men new courage to complete the task of spanning Canada with steel.

Thanks to men like Major Steele.



LAST OF THE SNAKES

Inside Jasper National Park flows Snake Indian River. But there are no Snake Indians to-day. Treacherous Assinaboines wiped them out a hundred years ago.

Only twenty families made up the tribe in 1842. Some antiquarians believe they originally came from the East and, migrating to the coast, were balked by the Rockies. Whatever their origin, they were peaceful, as befitted a small tribe.

Invited by the Assinaboines to a pow wow, the Snakes were set upon at a pre-arranged signal. Every Snake was killed except three young women, who were kept for later sacrifice at a scalp dance.

During the night a French half-breed named Bellerose, who had gone to their rescue, cut their bonds, gave them skinning knife and firebag, and bade them flee. "Here is a little dried meat also. Go now. Follow the watercourses. By day hide in the woods," he whispered. The young women stole away.

After endless days of terror, the women parted. One, taking the knife, travelled up the Baptiste River. The others, taking the firebag, sailed down the Athabaska on a raft. No more was heard of them.

Next summer an Iroquois hunter found strange tracks. Fearful, he ran away. The following summer he found tracks again. He investigated. He found snares, trees barked, camp sites. He waited.

Presently there came a strange creature wearing a fuzzy skirt, carrying a load of rabbits. The Iroquois watched the creature build a fire. It dawned on him this must be one of the three who had escaped.

As he watched, she looked up. Instantly she turned in flight. The hunter caught her, brought her back, fighting and scratching, to camp. She remained with his family two years. Followed two years at the Hudson's Bay post as a domestic worker, then marriage to a Shushwap Indian who came to Jasper House to trade. She passed out of white men's ken but her name to this day "The Snake Woman of Jasper" is legendary in the Rockies.

So passed the last of the Snakes. Only the river remains to tell of their existence.



The Pioneer.

The Friendly Border

You cross the most friendly border in this modern world and almost immediately plunge into territory rich in historical interest. Although this is a neighbourly visit, you nevertheless are surprised at the genuine informality of the customs regulations, the fact that no passport is required, that no duty is payable on your fishing gear. You feel immediately that Alberta is striving to put you at ease, to make you feel at home. So you journey northward filled with anticipation of a happy time amid Canada's most impressive scenes and Alberta's hospitable people.

Should you leave Waterton and proceed to Macleod by way of Cardston and Pincher Creek you travel the prairie fringe, the great plains to the east and the foothills to the west, with the ever-changing backdrop of the Rockies lending interest to the drive.

Points of interest here are the famous Mormon Temple at Cardston, then Macleod, birthplace of the law in Alberta, where the old North West Mounted Police built their first fort after a historic trek from Winnipeg in 1874. You touch Lethbridge, birthplace of Alberta industry, centre of a great mining and irrigation area; Raymond and Picture Butte where there are great sugar factories; Crow's Nest Pass, another mining centre; Medicine Hat, renowned for natural gas, potteries, glassware, flour mills, greenhouses and other industries based on the local natural resources.

West of High River you may detour through the famed Turner Valley oilfields, not long ago cattle range, now the second highest oil producer in the British Commonwealth. Then to Calgary, named by Col. Macleod of the old Mounties after his native Scottish village. The name in Gaelic means "clear, running water"—and Calgary stands on the junction of the Bow and Elbow rivers. This southern metropolis is famed as the capital of Cowland. Yearly the Stampede attracts the world's finest range artists and thousands of visitors come to see the Renaissance of the Old West.

Calgary is the hub of rich farming and industrial districts. West—and visible from the city—are the Rockies. At Banff National Park, which with Jasper National Park comprise the greatest national park area in the world, there is a veritable paradise of pleasure spots.

Roughly 100 miles north of Calgary stands Red Deer, gateway to western hunting territory and lake resorts, standing on the Red Deer river which, winding south-east, divides the world famous Bad Lands and which, with their dinosaur remains, comprise Dinosaur Park. Drumheller serves the Park area, and centres in a rich coal mining country.

Travel northward from Red Deer and you reach Lacombe, named after Father Lacombe, early French missionary whose labours in behalf of the Metis population have won him a prominent place in history.

Gull Lake is only 11 miles from Lacombe on a gravelled highway. Northward again, you reach Wetaskiwin, a thriving small city in a rich farming area, which serves Pigeon Lake, yearly growing in popularity as a summer resort.

Edmonton next, capital city of Alberta and the Gateway to the North. Standing on the banks of the Saskatchewan River, Edmonton is famed as a city of trees and natural beauty. As an air centre, no other city in the world can compete with Edmonton. Yearly there is flown out by Alberta's famous "flying box-cars" the largest quantity of freight yet recorded. Home of the Legislature and the University, Edmonton offers the visitor fine hotels, fine golf courses, a modern auto camp and its famous yearly Exhibition. Here, also, is the home of the Commercial Grads, world's champion basketball team which for twenty-five years has held the championship with a dazzlingly fast and intricate game.

Near Edmonton is beautiful Elk Island Park, home of the largest buffalo herd in the world. Wainwright is also near, with its oil wells. West of Edmonton lies Jasper National Park, this year to attract thousands of visitors with its Jasper-Banff Mountain Skyway—a newly finished motor road through the mountains—and its myriad vacation diversions.

From Edmonton to the north lies a vast country rich in forests, fisheries and farms; with mineral deposits of radium, silver, copper, cobalt and bismuth at Great Bear Lake; gold, stibnite, galena, copper, lead and zinc at Yellowknife and Gordon Lake; gold, stibnite and pitchblend (radium) at Goldfields on Lake Athabaska. In the near north lies McMurray, with its 10,000 to 20,000 square miles of oil bearing bituminous sands and its thriving salt mines.

North-west is the great Peace River country, home of the world's champion wheat growers, rapidly becoming one of Canada's most famous farming areas. Long days of sunshine and a marvelous short growing season tend to work miracles with green things in the Peace River soil.

Thus is opened to you a country rich in romance, rich in resources, rich in scenic beauty and vacation opportunity. Make the best of it during your stay. Travel the prairies, the mountains, the forests and the rivers. Where ever you go, you will be welcomed by a people filled with the pioneer spirit, imbued with the ideals of brotherly love, radiant with good cheer toward their neighbours from south of the border.

Alberta beckons you. That call is ringing through every State in the Union and Province in Canada to-day. Bring your family, your dog, and see for yourself what Alberta has to offer in new scenes, new experiences, new living.

Come—and welcome!

Alberta's National Parks

The National Parks of Alberta are the most beautiful and the most diversified centres of tourist attraction anywhere in the whole Dominion. Reached by road or rail, they cover an area of 8,000 square miles of virgin forest, mountain and lake and amid scenes of rugged grandeur they provide the visitor with every form of vacation the heart desires. Two-thirds of Canada's entire National Park area is contained in this province.

When you visit Alberta's Parks you will be fascinated by the bright sunny days, the cool nights, the glorious cloud formations by day and often the flashing aurora by night. The most paintable, eye-pleasing sunsets in all Canada are here for the watching.



Trail Riders at Jasper Park.

Here you will ride mountain trails, climb pinnacles, go hiking, golfing, boating, fishing in the heart of the mountains. You will swim in spa waters which bubble from the mountain sides in clouds of steam. You may fish brilliant gems of mountain tarns for equally brilliant rainbow, Dolly Varden and speckled trout. You will camera-shoot friendly bears, deer, mountain sheep and goat and in the evenings relax, dine and dance in Alpine ballrooms to modern music.

Alberta, also, has a virtual monopoly on skiing grounds in Western Canada. All through the winter into early summer there are powder snow ski runs where both tyro and professional enjoy their sport. Provincial and National events take place at Banff and Jasper during the winter. In addition are tobogganing, skating, snowshoeing, dog-sleighting, hockey and swimming in the never-cool spa swimming pools. Yes, you may ski in summer and swim in winter in the Canadian Rockies!

Here are particulars of National Parks in Alberta:

BANFF NATIONAL PARK

Nestling in the cradle of the Rockies, this unparalleled mountain resort is open the year round. Established in 1885, having an area of 2,585 square miles, yearly growing more popular with visitors from every quarter of the globe, Banff is reached by road or rail.

Two famous resorts are found in Banff National Park. They are Banff and Lake Louise. Other resorts, bungalow camps and ski lodges are within easy access. Towering peaks, silvery lakes and rivers, glacier crowned upper slopes, evergreen lower reaches with flower-blanketed alplands, golf courses, tennis courts, swimming pools add to the attractions. Summer and winter accommodation is available. The hotel and camp facilities are excellent.



ELK ISLAND NATIONAL PARK

A beauty spot of growing importance. Is just 30 miles east of Edmonton. Established in 1911, Elk Island Park has an area of 51 square miles. In extensive fenced enclosures there is preserved the greatest buffalo herd, with moose, elk and deer. There is a recreational area for camping, boating and fishing, a government golf course and a number of smaller lakes.



JASPER NATIONAL PARK

Alberta's (and the world's) biggest National Park is in the Rockies adjoining Banff Park, and it covers 4,200 square miles of entrancing mountainous terrain, with a myriad small lakes, rivers and tributary creeks, forest and Alpine meadow. Established in 1907, Jasper



Along the Mountain Skyway.

—Canadian National Photo.



Fair Hikers at Jasper.

—Canadian National Photo.

is rich in historical association. Here for your pleasure are unclimbed mountain peaks, glaciers, icefields, snowfields, canyons, tourist resorts and wild game. The latter, while preserved in the Park area, migrates to hunting territory beyond the borders and attracts nimrods from all over the world. Every possible accommodation for the visitor is provided at Jasper Town and the famous Miette Hot Springs. Lovely Jasper Park Lodge with its individual cabins and renowned golf course; auto camps and bungalow camps; nearby dude ranches and camp sites; trail riding, hiking and driving; swimming, fishing, dancing, tennis and a wealth of other attractions satisfy the most discriminating. Jasper Park is reached from Edmonton by road or rail, or from Lake Louise over the Mountain Skyway which opens July 1st, 1940. Both summer and winter seasons bring visitors to lovely Jasper.



NEMISKAM NATIONAL PARK

Established in 1922 in Southern Alberta near Foremost, Nemiskam Park is a preserve for more than 300 head of prong-horned antelope, a species indigenous to the region. Is 8.50 square miles in area.

WATERTON LAKES NATIONAL PARK

Neighbour to Glacier National Park, Canadian section of the International Peace Park and established in 1895, Waterton has an area of 220 square miles. Waterton's mountains are noted for their beautiful colouring. There are lovely lakes, waterfalls, mountain trails amid myriad peaks. Golf on a government course, trout fishing and the usual mountain recreations are available. Chief Mountain, port of entry, is located on the new highway which connects Montana's Glacier Park with Waterton. Many popular dude ranches offering ranch and hunting life are in close proximity to the Park.



PARK FEES

All motorists entering Banff, Jasper, Waterton and Elk Island National Parks must register and obtain a transient motor license. This costs \$2 for a pleasure auto in Banff and Jasper, \$3 with trailer. The license entitles the holder to travel motor roads in all parks during the year of issue. The tourist entering Waterton from Glacier may thus obtain the full license, which will then be valid wherever he wishes to go. Smaller local licenses are also obtainable at Waterton and Elk Island. They cost 25 cents a trip or 50 cents if a trailer is attached to the auto. A seasonable license valid in Waterton, Elk Island, Prince Albert, Riding Mountain and Point Pelee Parks is obtainable at \$1. The broader \$2 license, reciprocal in all parks, is recommended.

Camping permits in the National Parks are issued at \$1 a day for ordinary tents; \$2 for cabin trailers. The permit is valid up to fourteen days from issue. They are reciprocal.



Mountain, Lake and Lodge.

Alberta Bad Lands

A tourist resort founded on a coal-mine hardly sounds logical. Yet Alberta boasts such a resort in Dinosaur Park situated in the Red Deer River valley just 88 miles from Calgary.

It was in 1872 that Alberta's first coal-mine opened, with a pioneer Westerner named Nicholas Sheran as operator. Those were the days of the Golden West, when the buffalo still roamed in numbers sufficient to attract hunters, and domestic cattle were being introduced to the prairies of Canada. Already the trail herds were thundering along the Chisholm trail from Texas to the mining and construction camps and the homesteads of venturesome grangers throughout the West.

Naturally the presence of coal in the region that is now Alberta attracted the attention of Canada's government. In due course—1884, to be exact—a Dominion geologist named J. B. Tyrell prospected the territory.

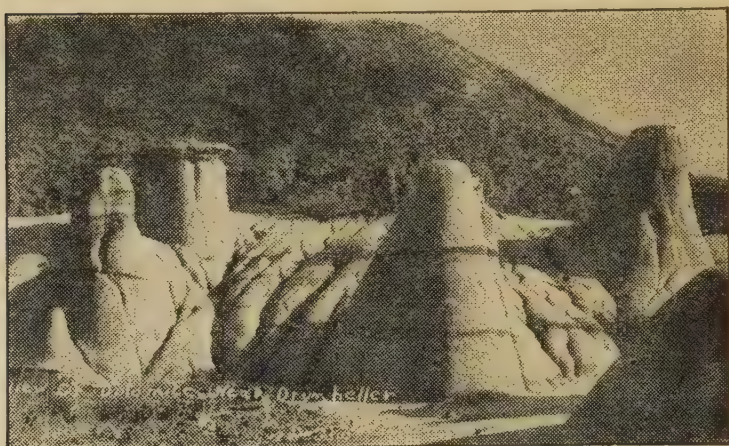
Curiously, he wandered into the Red Deer bad lands—a wild, fantastic valley of hoodoos, coulees, red shale hills, ravines and flats and there stumbled across the last surviving herd of buffalo. More, he stumbled across gigantic bones protruding from the wind-carved earth, and so gave to the world its greatest collection of dinosaur remains. It is in this valley that Dinosaur Park has been established. So the presence of coal on the cattle ranges led to the opening of the world's greatest storehouse of the Mesozoic era as a tourist resort.

The bad lands, four hundred feet deep and two miles across from plain to plain, have attracted geologists, paleontologists and curious visitors for many years. In 1912 the first scientific exploration of the area was made by Charles Sternberg, of Lawrence, Kansas. Mr. Sternberg and his sons were professional "fossil hunters," as they preferred to call themselves. They were successful in uncovering, later mounting, some of the biggest and most perfectly preserved specimens of the extinct dinosaurs.

The name "dinosaur" means "terrible lizard"—and terrible indeed must have been these strange denizens of ancient Alberta when they held sway. Growing to 30 and 40 feet long and as high, they were of many varieties—some horned, some armoured, some amphibian, some vegetarian, some carnivorous. They lived and moved in a tropical land, for at that time the Rockies were not yet formed and hot winds blew in from the Pacific, amid steaming swamps and jungles.

All this was at least 50 million years ago, according to geologists—and the era lasted for 150 million years. There are visible indications of great fluctuations in climatic conditions during the term of the saurian dynasty. Quicksands, formed on the bed of a huge inland sea which reached from the Gulf of

Mexico to the Arctic Ocean, later acted as preservative agents when dinosaurs died in them. In certain cases preservation has been so good that skin formations are unearthed.



Dolomites in Dinosaur Park.

—Vogue Photo.

Visitors to this interesting site find ample accommodation in the city of Drumheller, just nine miles from the park area. Modern hotels, a tourist camp, golf course and swimming pool provide added attractions. Guides may be engaged in the city daily at the Public Library or through the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

There are twenty coal-mines in the district, some of which give the visitor the rare thrill of going up—not down—the mine. Earth upheavals have been so great that the coal face is frequently 300 feet higher than the mine entrance.

In the park itself visitors travel through a maze of queerly shaped earth formations alive with colour. Dolomites, ammonites, petrified forest remains, burning coal seams, shale hills, the famous Horseshoe Canyon and pre-historic oyster beds make a visit truly attractive and awe-inspiring.

Occasionally a visitor will pry loose one of the sixty-million-year-old oysters and find a pearl. Others pick up small trifles of dinosaur bone, petrified figs, leaf impressions and semi-precious stones as souvenirs.

Portions of skeletons of gigantic dinosaurs are on view at a nearby farm, and with a good guide, the visitor will journey through this mystic land on a voyage of discovery that will remain as a memory for the rest of his life.

Many distinguished visitors have viewed the wonders of the Red Deer bad lands. Among them were the late Lord Tweedsmuir and Lady Tweedsmuir, who spent two exciting days there in 1937. His Excellency's untimely death prevented his returning to an area which attracted him greatly.

A. Y. Jackson, famous Canadian painter and member of the once-famous "group of seven" explored the

valley with Dr. Banting several years ago. He wrote "This is the most paintable valley in Western Canada."

The fantastic contours of the bad lands have been responsible, too, for the birth of a new art form in the exquisite figurines which W. G. Hodgson, the rancher sculptor, carves from twisted juniper roots he finds clinging to coulee walls. Strange, ethereal creations which seem to portray the mystic background of the bad lands, the Hodgson works have won renown for their creator in the world's leading art centres. Mr. Hodgson practices his art at Dorothy, just 20 miles downstream from Drumheller.

There is no commercialization in Dinosaur Park. Public property, the fossils may not be removed without a permit and are under the protection of park wardens, who offer their long experience in the area to tourists who pay a visit. Easily reached from Calgary or Edmonton, Dinosaur Park should not be missed by tourists touching either point in the ensuing season.



Wraiths of the Bad Lands.

Hodgson Figurines in the New Art Medium.

Fishing in Alberta

"Walton's Paradise." Thus has Alberta been described by a disciple of the philosophical "compleat angler." And it may be said in all truth that old Izaak's experiences would have been far from "compleat" had he known of and never visited Alberta's thrilling haunts of trout, grayling and other fighting fish.

The best fishing is found in the mountain streams of the Rockies and the rolling foothills, and in the semi-wooded and forest areas of the north country. Alberta's lakes provide jackfish (ice-water muskellonge), perch and pickerel in the plains and hilly areas, while the National Parks, the foothills and the dude ranching country provide trout fishing.

You must observe the conservation rules. No gang hooks, nor more than three hooks on a line, may be used for trout, grayling or Rocky Mountain whitefish. Trapping or snaring of fry, using fish roe bait, liberating live minnows in foreign waters are prohibited.



ANGLING WATERS

WATERTON LAKES PARK: Waterton River, Maskinonge Lake, Knight's Lake, Middle Lake, Main Waterton, Belly River, North Fork Belly River, Crooked Creek, Vimy Creek, Crypt Lakes, Bertha Lake, Carthew Lakes, Alderson Lake, Cameron Lake, Cameron Creek, Blackiston Brook, Galway Creek, Dungarven Creek, Twin Lakes, Lost Lake, Bowerman Creek, other waters. Trout in main lakes and tributaries. Rainbow trout in Cameron.

KOOTENAY RIVER TRIBUTARIES: Drywood, Yarrow Creeks. Cutthroat trout, R. M. Whitefish.

BELLY RIVER: Grayling. Some Dolly Varden. Motor from Waterton and Cardston.

ST. MARY'S RIVER: Cuts, Dollies, R. M. Whites. Motor from Cardston.

OLD MAN RIVER: Tributaries—Pincher Creek, South Fork, Crowsnest, Main Stream in Forest Reserve at Crowsnest; Livingstone, Carbonvale, Castle Rivers; Race Horse Creek. Trout. Motor from main, Crowsnest and side roads at Pincher-Cowley and Lundbreck.

LETHBRIDGE: Pike at Chin Lake. Motor.

NANTON: Cuts and Dollies at Willow Creek. Dry-weather road from town.

HIGH RIVER: Main stream open. Tributaries closed. Recommended trout fishing.

OKOTOKS: Seep and Fish Creeks outside Forest Reserve.

CALGARY: Cuts, Dollies on Elbow and Bow west of Cochrane. Motor.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN PARK: Spray, Kananaskis Lakes (pack trail). Motor part way from Seebe, Banff, Canmore. Salmon trout at Minnewanka.

BANFF: Lake Minnwanka, Bow, Spray Rivers, Sawback, Altrude, Baker, Boom, Consolidation, Egypt, Marvel, Lystic, Ptarmigan, Shadow, Taylor, Twin, Vermilion (3rd), Vista Lakes. Baker, Corral Creeks. Cascade River. Good guides to all worthwhile fishing spots. Information from Park, hotel officials.

BROOKS: Pike at Lac Newall. Motor.

BASSANO: Pike in Bow River.

RED DEER: Pike in Sylvan Lake. (Resort.) Pike in Pine Lake. Motor or rail.

LACOMBE: Gull Lake. (Resort.) Pike. Motor or rail.

MIRROR: Buffalo Lake. Motor. Rail.

WETASKIWIN: Pike, pickerel, perch in Pigeon Lake. (Resort.) Motor or rail. Battle Lake, Buck Lake. Pike.

EDMONTON WEST: Wabamun, Lake Isle, Lac Ste. Anne, Tributaries of Athabasca and McLeod Rivers near Edson. Pike. (Resorts at Seba, Kapasiwin.) Boats, tackle hired. Pike, etc.



Is It Really True?

A Maligne Lake Angler Chases—and lands—Rainbows.

EDMONTON NORTH-WEST: Lac la Nonne, Lake Nakamun, Baptiste Lake, Lesser Slave Lake, Shaw, Peace Creeks, Martin River, Prairie Creek and numerous other spots.

JASPER PARK: Since 1932, speckled trout have been fished in Maligne Lake, Beaver Lake and Maligne River. Stocked waters. Ideal surroundings.

EDMONTON NORTH-EAST: Cold Lake (motor from St. Paul), recommended for trout to 35 pounds. (Resort.) Boats, tackle, hotel. Moose, Muriel, Frog, Floating Stone, Fork, Pinehurst, Beaver Lakes. Lac la Biche, Lake St. Vincent. Christina River, north of Lac la Biche—Arctic grayling. Skelton, Amisk, Buck Lakes and others. Motor and rail. St. Vincent recommended for pike, perch. Hollow Lake for large yellow perch.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE and other points: From Olds, Innisfail and other points to North and South Raven—Loch Leven trout. Nordegg districts, fair fishing. Shaundon and Allstones Creeks offer fair Loch Leven; Dollies in Bighorn River. Camping equipment should be taken.

PERMITS: From any fisheries inspector—\$2.25 for the season. For residents: waters free of trout, R. M. whitefish and grayling—no charge. Inspectors supply copies of fishing regulations free. In certain cases free permits are available for boys and girls under 16. In others no permits are granted. Study the regulations.



FISHING DATA

Trout other than lake trout, Arctic grayling, Rocky Mountain whitefish, in waters from the International Boundary to, and including Bow River and tributaries may not be taken from October 16th to following May 31st. The season is thus from June 1st to October 15th. Spray and Kananaskis Lakes season June 16th to October 15th. Athabaska River and tributaries, June 1st to October 15th. Red Deer and North Saskatchewan Rivers, May 16th to September 15th. Forest Reserve portion of Highwood River, June 1st to September 1st.

Lake waters where nets are prohibited, trout, grayling and R. M. whitefish season, May 16th to September 15th. Pike, pickerel, goldeye, perch, May 16th to March 31st following year.

No selling, trading or bartering.

For full information regarding size limits, per diem catches, recommended spots, apply to Fisheries Branch, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alberta.

In the National Parks the parks entrance fee for touring covers fishing in the park waters. Park residents, however, and those arriving by train must obtain a fishing license at \$2.25.

FISHING TACKLE

By George M. Spargo, Director of Fisheries

RODS: Good trout rods are generally constructed of split bamboo, in lengths from 7½ to 9½ feet, weighing between 4½ and 7½ ounces.

BAIT CASTING: Around 5½ ounces up. Good steel rods are available in telescopic design at reasonable prices.

Buy Good Rods—Care for Them

1. In jointing and disjoining, do not grasp joint below ferrule, but take a firm hold of the ferrule itself, then, with the other hand close, turn the top joint. If this is not done, there is the liability to loosen the ferrule, however well it may be fastened. Many a good rod suffers from this neglect.

2. After disjoining, wipe your rod dry.

3. Never put a rod in a damp bag.

4. Always apply a little clean mutton fat or tallow to all joints before assembling.

5. Keep rods in a cool place. Heat, especially damp heat, is bad for a rod.

6. Hang the rod up when not in use.

7. Do not use heavy lines on light fly rods.



Alberta's Modern Fish Restocking Tank.

REELS: Reasonable lightness, strength and smoothness of action are the requirements demanded of a fishing reel. A reel is one of the most important items for good fishing. A cheap reel is a nuisance, and often is the cause of loss of your fish.

When not in use keep in a dry place.

After use, occasionally take your reel apart, clean and oil bearings with a good quality light oil. It pays.

Weight is important. 3¾ to 6 ounces.

REEL LINES (50 yards): There is such a wide difference in silk fishing lines that perhaps you should select yours with greater care than any other part of your fishing equipment. For fly fishing a dressed line is required. It should be strong, with a pliable,

smooth and durable dressing. The thickness or weight should suit the rod, as too heavy a line will not cast far and will put too great a strain on the rod.

Too light a line will NOT cast at all. The heavier the rod, the heavier the line ought to be.

CARE OF LINES: Your line will have longer life and give better service if you care for it. Dry your reel line after use. To buy a line dryer is money well spent. Don't dry your line in the sun.

Watch your rod for worn or rusty rings. They soon damage a line.

No. 00 Size, breaking strain 4 lbs.

No. 0 Size, breaking strain 6 lbs.

FLIES: Spider or hackle flies are excellent for clear water fishing. In the spring months Sizes 2 and 3 are best. For midsummer or late fall No. 0 to No. 1 have the advantage.

The size of a fly should be in accordance with the size and condition of the water fished.

A good all-round fly is the Black Gnat, Red Palmer, Blue Dun Spider, Greenwell's Glory, Coachman, March Brown, Cow Dung Fly, Wickham's Fancy, Montreal, Silver Doctor, Paramachene Belle.

GRAYLING FLIES: Olive Dun, Wickham's Fancy, Hardy.

NIGHT FLIES: White Moth (excellent for Loch Leven), Brown Moth.

DRY FLIES: Coch y Bondhu, Blue Quill, Greenwell's Glory, Wickham's Fancy, Olive Upright, Black Spider.

LOCH LEVENS: Butcher, Teal and Black, March Brown, Greenwell's Glory, Lulu, Wickham's Fancy, Hardy Killer.

LEADERS: Use good English gut. Trout leader of medium weight, not over 6 feet long. Don't start out with less than 6 leaders, don't waste your time with worn leaders.

TROLLS: Druly Baits (Canadian made), are all good for trolling.

SUGGESTIONS: Always take along a pocket knife when you go fishing.

An extra pair of long knee rubber boots is advisable.

Be sure to take along three or four pairs of woollen socks, especially for fall fishing.

First Aid equipment is necessary and advisable.

Hunting in Alberta

Alberta is 255,000 square miles in area. Open prairie in the south merging into the foothills and mountains of the west, a central parkland area and the wooded north provide a variety of terrain which fosters a similar variety of small and wild game.

Each year hunting in Alberta becomes more popular as word of the thrilling sport to be found here spreads throughout the world. Our National Parks and game preserves provide ample breeding grounds, and the overflow from these inviolate sanctuaries ensures a continuous supply in the open territory.

Buffalo still roam in their native wild state in famed Wood Buffalo Park in the north. They, however, must not be molested. There are plenty of other ruminants.



Good Hunting in Alberta.

—Blythe Photo.

BIG HORNED SHEEP: The most sought after trophy, found in various localities from Waterton Lakes Park to within 100 miles of Peace River in the north.

MOUNTAIN GOAT: Has a wider range, and though the old billies choose their homes in the most rugged mountains, they are to be found in most sections throughout the Province.

WOODLAND CARIBOU: With their sub-species, Osborne Caribou, range from the Athabaska river north through the foothills and mountains to the British Columbia boundary.

ELK: Found mostly in the Pembina-Brazeau Reserve, have enjoyed a closed season for some years. As their numbers increased they spread to other areas. As Elk are gregarious, it has been deemed advisable to open the season for a limited number of licenses only. Only older bulls with ten points and over may be taken.

MULE DEER: These large-eared species are found in foothills and mountains from Waterton Lakes Park to the northern boundary. Attractive hunting for sportsmen who can afford time and expense for short trips only.

MOOSE: Excellent hunting north of the Calgary-Banff branch of the C.P.R. line to the northern parts of the Province. In more remote areas are quite plentiful. Good trophies may be won.

GRIZZLY AND BLACK BEAR: Thrills for the hunter with a steady hand and a keen eye. In Fall are found in the most unsuspected places. They cover a wide range of territory and are very difficult to hunt in the Fall when they feed on roots and berries in the timber and park areas. To ensure reasonable success, sportsmen should plan their hunts in the spring when the bears come out in the green slides for their earliest food supplies.

ANTELOPE: Abundant in the south-east of the Province, there is usually a special short Fall season under special license.

COYOTES: Found everywhere, the coyote provides many hunters with thrills keener than fox hunting. Timber wolf is found in the forests and unsettled areas north of the Athabaska and Clearwater Rivers. Cougars also are taken in the mountain and foothills areas.



BIRD GAME IN ALBERTA

Alberta has been liberally endowed by nature with breeding and feeding places for migratory and indigenous bird game. The far north always provides water holes for ducks and geese, with a myriad lakes and riverways to ensure strong fall migration.

Sunday shooting and the use of live decoys is prohibited.

EUROPEAN GREY PARTRIDGE: Commonly called the Hungarian Partridge—"the wily hun"—was introduced into Alberta by prominent sportsmen more than twenty years ago. Has increased well, and provides excellent sport. A season of about two months ensures bag limits under ideal conditions.



Canada Geese Nesting, Edmonton.

—Blyth Photo.

CHINESE AND MONGOLIAN PHEASANTS: Released from time to time, have shown satisfactory increase in most districts. Season is closed, however, to ensure permanency of stock.

DUCKS UNLIMITED (CANADA). This organization, recognizing the Prairie Provinces the breeding place of 90 per cent of the American wild ducks, is concerned with the conservation of these valuable sports birds. Recognizing the dangers of extinction through over-pasturage, drought, agricultural operations, field men of this non-profit organization, created in 1938 under the U.S. Federal Benevolent Societies Act, carry on excellent work. True sportsmen, in and out of season, co-operate splendidly with Ducks Unlimited. Large sums of money are spent in the work.

FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATIONS: Alberta has a strong organization with branches in all parts of the province. This and the Fish and Game Branch of the Government of Alberta, pay proper attention to matters concerned with hunting, fishing and conservation.

HUNTING PARTIES: From all over the world come hunting parties to Alberta. Many prominent personages and internationally known personalities have found in Sunny Alberta ideal hunting under natural conditions.

For particulars, write to the Fish and Game Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Legislative Buildings, Edmonton.

OUTFITTERS AND GUIDES: All are under license by the Provincial Government. A list of outfitters and guides follows:

ALBERTA LICENSED OUTFITTERS

Tan Jameson, Ricinus; J. W. Latam, Canmore; J. Browning, Ricinus; S. Kitchen, Jasper; Ray Mustard, Horburg; S. H. Clark, Entrance; F. H. Riggall, Twin Butte; K. Sunderman, Hythe; W. Watson, Nordegg; K. C. Byers, Mountain Park.

A. L. Osborne, Pipestone Creek; J. Hargreaves, Jasper; Boyce & Bennett, Banff; Chas. Matheson, Jasper; Felix Plante, Entrance; Jack Brewster, Jasper; Walter Groat, Entrance; Harold Anderson, Obed; W. F. Thompson, Mound; Jack Bugbee, Caroline; S. H. Nickerson, Hinton; Joe McGhee, Ferrier; T. C. Wheaton, Saunders.

LICENSED ALBERTA GUIDES

S. H. Clark, Entrance; Tan Jameson, Ricinus; J. W. Latam, Canmore; J. Browning, Ricinus; S. Kitchen, Jasper; M. Creighton, Jasper; Mark Truxler, Entrance; Wm. Moberly, Entrance; Ray Mustard, Horburg; L. Barnes, Horburg.

Louis Joachim, Entrance; F. H. Riggall, Twin Butte; R. Hargreaves, Jasper; Kenneth Allan, Jasper; Adam Joachim, Entrance; Harold Lake, Entrance; K. Sunderman, Hythe; John Squires, Hythe; L. A. Hoff, Entrance.

Arthur Allan, Jasper; H. Nickerson, Hinton; W. Watson, Nordegg; K. C. Byers, Mountain Park; Jim Price, Mountain Park; J. Hagblad, Luscar; Cuff Jameson, Jasper; Frank Moberly, Entrance; A. L. Osborne, Pipestone Creek; S. Anderson, Hythe.

Wm. Eaton, Jasper; L. A. McGuire, Jasper; Dean Swift, Jasper; Colin Orum, Jasper; J. Hargreaves, Jasper; P. T. Bennett, Banff; Chas. Matheson, Jasper; Felix Plante, Entrance; Hirsh Neighbor, Entrance; E. Merrill, Entrance.

Vic Neighbor, Entrance; W. Basisky, Cadomin; W. B. Berry, Mountain Park; James Boyce, Banff; Jeff Wilson, Drinnan; Leonard C. Jeck, Jasper; J. W. Brewster, Jasper; Dave Moberly, Entrance; Myles Moberly, Entrance; E. W. Moberly, Entrance.

Dan Wishart, Grande Prairie; Jos. Groat, Entrance; W. Groat, Hinton; T. A. Groat, Hinton; H. McCullough, Pipestone Creek; H. Anderson, Obed; Crawford Mason, Hinton.

J. Fandrick, Edson; C. J. Bennett, Clive; P. L. Gibbs, Entrance; W. Tibbetts, Grande Prairie; R. Cooper, Entrance; T. Plante, Entrance; H. C. Dunn, Brooks.

A. G. Russell, Twin Butte; Frank Marr, Pincher Creek; W. F. Thompson, Mound; Jack Bugbee, Caroline; S. Lunden, Alexo; Amel Mordun, Luscar; L. Osborne, Pipestone Creek; Geo. Bugbee, Caroline; Frank Finlay, Entrance; C. J. Brierly, Rocky Mountain House; Thos. C. Wheaton, Saunders.



Highland Hunting

Canoe Trips in Alberta

While ample opportunity for canoeing is offered by the many lake waters of Alberta, the experienced river man will find thrills and enjoyment in abundance travelling the great rivers of the west. Care must be exercised, however, in choosing a route. Novices are not advised to attempt hazardous river trips without a guide. Fortunately guides are to be found at all the jumping-off spots. And far from being monotonous, a canoe trip in Alberta will be found to offer a wide variety of experiences, with sufficient portages to ensure a change of exercise.



JASPER TO ATHABASCA LANDING

This trip is a graduating course for novices. Following the Athabaska River the canoeist drives through foothills and mountains. Tributary streams provide virgin fishing spots at many points on the route. Leaving the mountains, long clear stretches of river are enjoyed. Sometimes the current is split by many islands clustered together. Rapids are numerous, but not dangerous to careful paddlers. An enjoyable trip is assured. The distance is 350 miles—usually covered in twelve days.



Two's Company in a Canoe.

—Canadian National Photo.

LOVETT TO ENTWISTLE

Here is an enjoyable trip along the Pembina River through a region thickly wooded with Jack pine, spruce and poplar. No portages are necessary. Good camp sites are within easy access. The scenery is magnifi-

cent—and the fishing equally so. Trout, grayling, jackfish are plentiful, and in season goose, mallard and teal. Covering 200 mles, the trip can be accomplished in ten days.

●

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE TO EDMONTON

The voyageurs of old knew this route—and a number of intrepid modern canoeists have made the trip and reported enthusiastically on it. A strenuous time awaits those who venture down this two hundred and fifty mile stretch from the mountain regions to the Edmonton parklands. But for those who look eagerly toward ten days of real he-man river work the trip holds promise of an exciting and enjoyable time.

●

PEACE RIVER TO McMURRAY

Here is another splendid trip for the canoeist with stamina and twenty days to spare. Shoving off at Peace River town, the traveller follows the river northward past Fort Vermilion and Red River Post, then along the southern regions of Wood Buffalo Park, last stronghold of the bison herds. He passes through magnificent country with teeming game and fish. On to Lake Athabaska the route leads. Crossing this lake the canoeist ascends the Athabaska river to McMurray, a growing airport, salt manufacturing centre and site of the world-famous tar sands which now have been utilized for the commercial production of oil fuel, road preparations and other bituminous products. The length of the journey is seven hundred miles. The time taken is about 20 days.

●

McMURRAY TO THE PAS

For those who wish to continue across country from McMurray, the trip to The Pas provides an excellent opportunity for a complete demonstration of rivercraft and woodlore. Passing through a chain of lakes, waterfalls, rapids and silent reaches which once rang with the songs of the old voyageurs, the canoeist will cover historic territory along the former highway of the west. Guides are not always available these days, so care should be exercised. Travel along the Clearwater to Methy Portage. Then from Methy Lake to Peter Pond and Ile-a-la-Crosse Lake, then along the Churchill River for two hundred miles. At Frog Portage the route is changed and the canoeist follows a chain of lakes and streams leading to Cumberland House and the Saskatchewan River which winds down to The Pas. The route is rich in points of interest. Game is plentiful. Wild-fowl, and fish—trout, pike and pickerel—are to be found in abundance.

CANOEING GEAR

While not a great deal of equipment is needed on the shorter shore-line trips which many canoeists take around Alberta's many lakes, it is important that a light, compact and sufficient supply of both food and gear be carried by the river cruiser. Spare paddle, tracking ropes, axe, candle lantern, blankets, tent and mosquito bar, ground sheet, and map are necessary. So also is a repair kit—twine, pliers, marine glue, canvas patches, tacks and nails, fine wire.

Portageing and tracking may play havoc with clothing. Take along a sewing kit. Take plenty of warm bedding, fishing tackle, compass, flashlight, matches in waterproof safe. Keep food supplies in waterproof provision bags. Pack everything in dunnage bags or pack sacks.

At most shoving-off points you will find outfitters and guides. Don't stint on supplies—and don't overload. Brush up on your woodlore and use commonsense in pitching and striking camp. Hug the shore on mountain lakes—squalls blow up quickly. Boss your canoe. If the river starts to boss get to shore and investigate.

A canoe cruise requires organization of time, personnel and supplies. Each hour, each person, each job must be fitted carefully into the general scheme of the cruise. With sensible planning and sensible action a canoe cruise can provide the greatest and best holiday of all.



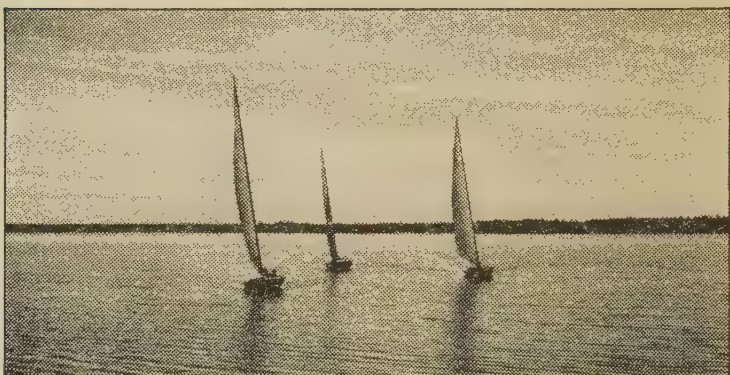
Paddler's Paradise.

Sailing and Boating

Amateur yachtsmen find an outlet for their energies in practically all of Alberta's lakes during the summer season. Inboard and outboard enthusiasts, oarmen and canoeists derive keen pleasure from cruises on the comparatively safe waters. Fishing is usually enjoyed by all.

For motor tourists who bring along powerboat, paddle or sailing canoe, catboat or dinghy a fine holiday is assured. The wind-lover, especially, will enjoy himself battling with frequent shifts of fresh breezes that allow him to display his handiness with tiller and sheet.

The centreboard type dink or catboat—one with a steady weather helm—is recommended. A broad beam not only adds to seaworthiness, but permits easy launching and beaching as well as hugging the shore in the shallow lakeside waters.



Close Hauled on Cooking Lake.

—Blyth Photo.

Growing in popularity is the all-purpose dink with cat rig, rowlocks and outboard motor. Seaworthy, roomy and with a neat turn of speed in a blow, these craft are fitted eminently for a full day's outing on the lake where fishing, sunbathing and loafing are the prime considerations.

For sailing canoes, the sponson type is recommended, with sturdy leeboards to prevent drift and capsizing. The rank amateur is advised, however, not to tackle sail without previous coaching. Take along someone who knows how to keep head to wind when a squall hits.

At most lakes the visitor will find professional boatmen with craft of all descriptions for hire by the hour, day or week.

Lake Resorts

The lake resorts of Alberta provide a welcome change from the forest and mountain areas, and a few days spent at any of the safe and sunny beaches will work wonders with a tired body. More than a dozen of the lakes have attractive summer resorts, most of them reached by motor or train.

These are the more prominent:

CHESTERMERE LAKE: 11 miles east of Calgary, Highway No. 2.

GULL LAKE: 10 miles west of Lacombe, Highway No. 1 to Lacombe, Highway 20 to Aspen Beach.

SYLVAN LAKE: Highway 1 to Red Deer, Highway 11 to lake, 14 miles.

COOKING LAKE: 25 miles east of Edmonton. Highway 14.

COLD LAKE: 200 miles north-east of Edmonton. C.N.R. trains, local roads.

LAC LA BICHE: 140 miles north-east of Edmonton. Northern Alberta Railway trains, local roads.

LAC STE. ANNE, ALBERTA BEACH: 50 miles west of Edmonton. Highways 16 and 17.

LAKE WABAMUN, SEBA BEACH: 60 miles west of Edmonton. Highway 16.

EDMONTON BEACH: 20 miles west of Edmonton. Highway 16.

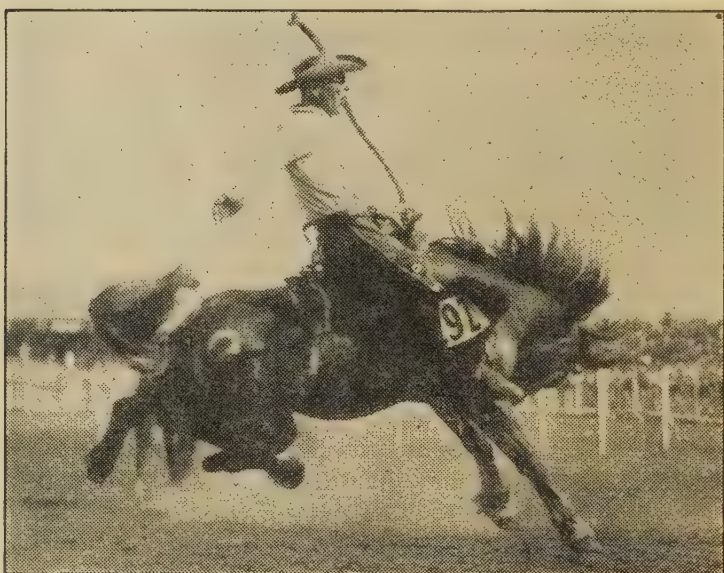
PIGEON LAKE: 60 miles south-west of Edmonton. Highway 1 to Millet, local road to west; or Highway 1 to Wetaskiwin, then gravelled highway to lake, 26 miles.

Alberta Dude Ranches

For life at its best try this: Tumble out of bed in the grey dawn, splash in zippy mountain water, dress in range togs, saddle your favorite mount and ride into the rising sun. An hour later you'll approach the ranch table with a hunter's eye and an appetite you've never known before.

After crowded days spent in stuffy cities no holiday can deliver so much real recreation in the heart of ideal surroundings as a holiday spent on one of Alberta's famous dude ranches. Here in the clear, intoxicating air you ride the range, engage in sports, follow ranch routine, go fishing or trail riding in the true atmosphere of the Old West.

Or you may loaf to your heart's content, growing philosophical before the vast panorama of mountains, foothills, valleys and virgin waters that favours the eye on every side. For families, especially, Alberta's dude ranches offer a glorious, diversified holiday. While young folks follow their strenuous ways, older folks may relax and practice restraint in the full knowledge that "everything goes"; that informality of manners, customs and dress is the keynote of dude ranch life.



Ridin' and Rakin' from Ear to Flank
at Calgary Stampede.

Born cowhands, trained guides, beneficent Western hostesses, gentle saddle and pack horses, comfortable cabins and beds, magnificent scenery and all-round recreational opportunities cater to every sense of the visitor. For those who prefer quiet thrills, there is small game hunting—shooting magpies, crows, gophers any time of the year. In season, other small and big game may be hunted with camera or gun.

'Light, stranger, and meet your Alberta pards. Stop over a while and enjoy riding, roping, branding,

jingling, packing and diamond-hitching, hiking, climbing, hunting, loafing, fishing, sleeping—and eating. Especially eating. Get acquainted with our Indians, our Stampedes, our modern counterpart of the real Old West.



STAMPEDE RANCH

Proprietor, Mr. Guy Weadick

The Stampede Ranch is situated in Eden Valley through which flows the Highwood River in the big foothills of the Canadian Rockies. Altitude 4,600 feet. Located 35 miles west of High River town on the Canadian Pacific Railway. This famous dude ranch is just 60 miles south-west of Calgary, and the road leads through the Turner Valley oilfields. Situated close to the Duke of Windsor's E.P. ranch, the high peaks of the Rockies are only a short distance away from the ranch house and tourist buildings.

Ranch cars meet all guests at High River or Aldershyde, and transport them and their baggage to the ranch and return.

Season: May 15th to October 1st. Accommodation: Main Ranch House, cabins, teepees. Tub and shower baths. Electric light. Ranch eats. Gentle saddle and pack horses. Experienced guides and packers. Reasonable rates.

Mail: Box 33, Longview, Alberta. Telegraph and phone, High River, Alberta.

A real ranch. Not a resort. "No snakes or poisonous pests."

Hostess, Flores La Due, internationally known World's Champion Lady Roper (Mrs. Guy Weadick).



RUSSELL RANCH

Proprietor, H. G. Russell, Pincher Creek

Located 14 miles south of Pincher Creek town, 5 miles south-west of the Banff-Waterton Lakes highway on a blazed trail. Visitors are met at Pincher station, Glacier Park station or Belton, Montana. Canyons, waterfalls, mountains, hundreds of square miles of uninhabited territory. Swimming holes, 5 virgin trout fishing streams. 3 3-room log cabins. 45 head gentle saddle and pack horses. Pack outfits, parties arranged. Small and big game.

Rates: \$2.50 per day per person. Saddle horses, \$1 per day. Pack outfit \$10 per day. Free guide. A botanist's paradise. Proprietor born on range, former tophand.

Hostess: Mrs. H. G. Russell.

Address: H. G. Russell, Pincher Creek, Alberta.

BUCKHORN RANCH

Proprietor, Clifton C. Cross,
303 Lancaster Building, Calgary

End of trail ranch with real Western atmosphere. Informality of dress, customs the keynote. Altitude 4,400 feet. Located at foot of Table Mountain, few miles from Prince of Wales Hotel, Waterton Lakes. Forty-two miles from G. N. railway, 18 miles from C.P.R., 16 miles from Cowley. Log buildings, weather-proof. Log ranch house, rustic furnishings, modern mattresses in Ranch style bunks. Ranch House accommodates 30 guests at a groaning table. Home produced honey, strawberries, fruits and greens, butter, certified milk and cream, home-made bread. Game foods—grouse, trout, venison, duck and goose. Swimming in clear, drinkable water. Separate showers. Running mountain water. Ice house. Cowboy entertainers in Main Lodge each evening. Night rides, day rides, hard rides, easy-go rides. Hiking, packing, big game hunting, fishing for rainbow, Dolly Varden, speckled trout. Grizzly, black bear, mountain sheep and goats, deer, elk; prairie chicken, duck, partridge. Twenty-five well-broken saddle horses. Trading Post.

Manager, Floyd Smith, licensed packer and guide.

Hostess, Mrs. Floyd Smith.



TRAIL'S END RIDING CAMP

Proprietor, Mrs. F. W. Ings, Nanton

Located 12 miles west of Nanton in the Porcupine Hills. Lovely country, comfortable quarters, gentle mounts. Swimming, trout fishing, hunting. Hiking trips or rides under supervision of competent guide. Fishing and swimming a few minutes motor ride. Accommodation for 9 persons. Five saddle horses. Large, commodious ranch house, glassed in lounge for loafing and reading. Western food—plain and plenty.

Rates: \$15 to \$18 a week, including horses.

Proprietor, Mrs. F. W. Ings, Midway Ranch, Nanton.



DIAMOND CROSS RANCH

Proprietor, Mr. B. O. Starkey, Seebe, Alberta

Here is a beautiful dude ranch located in the Government game preserve, between the Bow and Kananaskis Rivers, adjacent to the Stony Indian Reserve. Nestling at the foot of the Rockies, this ranch has vast grass lands free from bog and muskeg, unmarked by badger holes. Sitting in a secluded valley with no through road, the ranch is within easy access of the Trans-Canada Highway and the railway. Montreal and Chicago trains stop at Seebe. Log buildings, good Western fare. Hiking and trail riding with competent guides. Accommodates 22 guests in log cabins. Hot

and cold water. Private baths available. A real ranch, with everything for the tourist, including fishing.

Rates: \$35 to \$45 per week, including meals, horses, and guides. Discounts for large parties. Pack trips \$15 to \$25 per day according to size of party and time of year.

Hostess: Mrs. B. O. Starkey.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN (BLACK CAT) RANCH

Proprietor, Mr. Jack W. Brewster, Brule, Jasper P.O.

Situated just a few hundred yards from Solomon Creek on the eastern border of Jasper National Park, this well-known ranch nestles between the foothills and the first range of mountains. It is 6 miles by wagon road from Brule Station on the C.N.R. main line. One hour and three-quarters by train from Jasper Park Lodge and Jasper town. First class accommodation is provided here. Reservations must be made well in advance to ensure accommodation. The proprietor will gladly give further particulars of his spread.

ATHABASCA DUDE RANCH

Proprietor, Mr. S. H. Clark, Entrance, Alberta.

Where the mighty Athabaska emerges from the stronghold of the mountains, there in a partly wooded valley the Athabasca Ranch is located. Only one mile from Entrance in Jasper National Park on the C.N.R. main line, the ranch has an elevation of 3,300 feet and is immediately east of the eastern Park boundary. Accommodation is limited. Reservations should be made well in advance. Glorious scenery, ranch activities, Western hospitality. Rates upon application.

KANANASKIS DUDE RANCH

Proprietor, Mr. C. B. Brewster, Seebe.

Situated in the lovely foothills region of Seebe, Alberta, just 50 miles west of Calgary, Kananaskis Dude Ranch serves a growing quota of guests yearly. Altitude is 4,000 feet, and the ranch pick-up point of Seebe is on the main line of the C.P.R. Banff, Lake Louise and other Rocky Mountains are within easy driving distance. Guests are met at Seebe Station by arrangement. Rates upon application.

Auto Camps

All auto camps in Alberta are required to be licensed and approved by the town planning supervisor of the Alberta Government. Tourists are advised to obtain the official A.M.A. information if a lengthy camping trip is projected. This may be obtained at any affiliated association headquarters or branch anywhere. A.M.A. camps are highly recommended.

Ratings of Auto Camps are as follows:

T.—Tent and trailer accommodation.

C.—Cabins.

B.—Bungalows (self-contained units).

Cabin accommodation usually includes wood-burning cookstoves, beds, kitchenware. Tent and Trailer accommodation includes a camp kitchen, common water supply and other conveniences. Bungalows are actually small living quarters with lighting, gas heat, water and comfortable furniture.

Following is the A.M.A. tabulation:

ATHABASCA: 4 C. T.
CANYON CREEK: 4 C. T.
CAMROSE: 4 C. T.
CORONATION: 3 C. T.
CZAR (Shornecliffe Park): 7 C. T.
HIGH PRAIRIE: 4 C. T.
HINTON: 14 C. T.
GULL LAKE: 175 C. T. Hotel. (Aspen Beach).
EVANSBURGH: 6 C. T.
SMITH: 6 C. T.
COLD LAKE: 8 C. T.
SEBA BEACH: 12 C. T.
WETASKIWIN: 3 C. T.
EDMONTON: A.M.A. Camp. C. T. B. Extensive accommodation.

Above camps are located north of Red Deer. South of Red Deer there is a similar broad service throughout the country.

CALGARY: Sunshine Auto Camp. C. T. Extensive accommodation. A.M.A. Auto Camp, B. C. T. Extensive accommodation.

Following camps, all of which offer a convenient and personalized service to auto tourists are tabulated according to routes:

ON HIGHWAY 1—going north: Cardston, Macleod, Claresholm, Nanton, High River, Okotoks, Calgary (A.M.A.), Crossfield, Carstairs, Didsbury, Bowden, Innisfail, Red Deer, Lacombe, Ponoka, Wetaskiwin, Millet, Edmonton (A.M.A.), Athabasca, Slave Lake, Faust, Peace River.

ON HIGHWAY 2—going west: Medicine Hat, Bassano, Calgary, Banff (Castle Mountain), Lake Louise and various places along the Mountain Skyway route.

ON HIGHWAY 3—going south-west: Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Macleod, Pincher Creek, Blairmore, Coleman.

ON HIGHWAY 9—going north-east: Drumheller, Hanna.

ON HIGHWAY 11: Sylvan Lake.

ON HIGHWAY 12: Going south-east: Lacombe, Stettler, Coronation.

ON HIGHWAY 13—going east and south-east: Camrose, Hardisty, Provost.

Bungalow Camps

To the tired traveller there comes a great sense of pleasure and satisfaction when a bungalow camp is sighted. Bungalow camps provide moderately-priced accommodation at attractive scenic points in the Alberta Rockies and elsewhere. The quarters consist of living and sleeping bungalows, dining and lounging rooms, the latter with an open fireplace, with bathrooms and lighting system. Built in one-storey, rustic design, they are of frame or log construction. Always located within access of scenic beauty spots, the bungalow camps are less formal than the large resort hotels. Informality of clothes and social life is the keynote at all times.

With the completion of Alberta's marvelous scenic highway through the Rocky Mountains, new bungalow camps are being established to serve tourists through this great wonderland at every key point. Older established camps are found at Tunnel Mountain, Castle Mountain, Moraine Lake, Miette Hot Springs and other Banff and Jasper mountain tourist spots.

At Mount Assiniboine, 40 miles south of Banff, there are cabins for tourists which are comfortable, although not so well equipped as others. They are reached by pack trail, a two day's ride from Banff.

Bungalow camps are increasing in popularity. During the past two years Rocky Mountain Bungalow Camps and other enterprising concerns have established attractive camps at Tunnel Mountain, Miette Hot Springs and other points. In addition, pretty tea houses and Alpine Huts are situated at various points through the Rockies.

●

Hotels

The mountain resorts of Alberta are particularly well provided with hotel accommodation, some of the most luxuriously appointed hotels on the continent being found there.

BANFF NATIONAL PARK

At Banff is the famous Banff Spring Hotel, operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and at Lake Louise the palatial Chateau also operated by the Canadian Pacific. Banff also has the following hotels, well appointed: The Cascade, The King Edward, The Mount Royal, The Grand View Villa, and The Homestead. Lake Louise, in addition to the Chateau, has the Deer Lodge.

JASPER NATIONAL PARK

At Jasper Park is the luxurious Jasper Park Lodge, operated by the Canadian National Railways, also the Athabasca, the Pyramid, and the Astoria.

WATERTON LAKES NATIONAL PARK

At Waterton Lakes are the Waterton Lakes hotels and chalets.

CALGARY

The Palliser, operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway; also The York, The Yale, The Wales, The Alexandra, The Braemar Lodge, The King Edward, The Empress, The Noble, The St. Regis, The Royal, The Arlington, The Carlton, The Victoria, The Cecil, The Colonial, The Dominion, The Empire, The Imperial, The Lethbridge Union, The National, The Palace, The Queen's, The Shamrock, The St. Louis, The Ritz, etc.

EDMONTON

The Macdonald, operated by the Canadian National Railways; The New Corona, The King Edward, The Royal George, The Selkirk, The Cecil, The Alberta, The Alexandra, The Abbey, The Brunswick, The Campbell, The Castle, The Collier, The Commercial, The Empire, The Empress, The International, The Leland, The Fairview, The National, The New Edmonton, The Queen's, The Raymond, The Ritz, The Roseberry Villa Temperance Hotel, The Royal Albert, The Senate, The Springer, The St. Elmo, The Strand, The Strathcona, The St. Regis, The Transit, The Western, The Yale and The Grand.

LETHBRIDGE

The Marquis, The Alexandra, The Lethbridge, The Arlington, The Dallas, The Coaldale, The Garden, The King's and The Windsor.

MEDICINE HAT

The Assiniboia, The Cecil, The American, The Corona, The Cosmopolitan and The Royal.

Practically all the towns in the Province are well equipped with hotels.

DRUMHELLER

Three Hotels—Tourist Camp.

Mountain Skyway

The already famous Alberta Mountain Skyway—a modern motor road running through the heart of the mountains from Jasper to Lake Louise and Banff—attracts thousands of visitors from all over North America during the season.

Adequate arrangements have been made for tourist accommodation, and the completion of highway projects enables the tourist to travel all the way over good roads from the International Border to Calgary, thence to Banff and Lake Louise, to Jasper and Edmonton and return under the very best conditions.

The Mountain Skyway is without equal in the world for scenic beauty. Through lovely valleys, along mountain rivers, to the crests of gentle hills and to the Great Divide itself it winds its way. Magnificent mountains, famous glaciers, the mighty Columbia Icefield, Alpine pastures ablaze with mountain blossoms, tangy air, Jewels of lakes, all contribute to the attractions of this magnificent highway route.

The Mountain Skyway drive is a vacation “must” this year. Bring along camera and camping kit, and venture into the side spots where man has never camped before. Simultaneously with the completion of the Mountain Skyway, the Big Bend section of the Trans-Canada Highway was completed in British Columbia. This, connecting with Lake Louise and Calgary, will also bring its full quota of visitors.

For a vacation full of thrills, excitement and scenic marvels you must drive this road. Stop over at several of the tourist spots, enjoy winter and summer sports in a day.

Bird Sanctuaries

BENDICK'S BIRD SANCTUARY: Three miles south of Leduc, four miles east.

LITTLE RED DEER SANCTUARY—Bird and Game with auto camp. Nine miles west of Innisfail.

INGLEWOOD BIRD SANCTUARY, CALGARY: Located east end of Ninth Avenue, just three miles east from centre of city. Trans-Canada Highway passes north end of Sanctuary, and the fifteen-acre feeding area where most of the birds can be readily seen, is but a short distance from this highway on the west side of the Bow River. Here thousands of birds find haven year after year, and the feathered guests are exceeded in number only by the humans—young and old—who delight in the opportunity to make close acquaintance with the wildlings of the air.

Canada geese, Hutchings geese, snow geese, blue geese and white-fronted geese may be seen. Also present are mallards, pin-tail, gadwell, goldeye, green-winged teal, lesser scaup, American grebe and, in fact, representatives of nearly all our waterfowl from time to time. Even trumpeter swans stop over here. For the past nine years from three to five thousand birds have wintered at the sanctuary, and in a recent year, 2,000 school children, in classes with their teachers, visited the sanctuary for nature study.

In addition were 10,000 visitors from all over the world.

For the further protection of song, insectivorous birds and small mammals, other preserves and sanctuaries at White Mud Creek, Edmonton, Calgary Golf and Country Club, Innisfail Game Preserve and Alder Flats Game Preserve have been established. Young Honorary Game Guardians and "The Knights of Robin Hood" patrol voluntarily certain areas to ensure preservation. As local conditions warrant, other sanctuaries and preserves are to be established.

Principle Golf Clubs of Alberta

Plenty of golfing opportunities are to be found by the visitor to Alberta. Excellent courses at the mountain and lake resorts, in the cities and larger towns provide chances unexcelled on the continent. The long summer days, with cool, clear mornings and cool evenings cannot be equalled anywhere. Bring along your clubs. Play the sporting courses at the following places:

BANFF: Banff Springs Hotel, Cascade Club.

Bashaw, Bassano, Bentley, Blackie (Mountain View), Blairmore, Brooks, Crow's Nest Pass.

CALGARY: Beaver Golf Club, Bowness Golf Club, Golf and Country Club, Earl Grey Golf Club, Municipal Golf Club, Regal Golf Club, St. Andrew's Golf Club.

CAMROSE: Victoria Park Golf Club.

Carmangay, Castor, Cereal, Champion, Coronation, Claresholm, Craigmyle, Drumheller.

EDMONTON: Golf and Country Club, Highlands Golf Club, Municipal Golf Club, Mayfair Golf Club, Prince Rupert Golf Club.

ELK ISLAND NATIONAL PARK: Government Course.

Gadsby, Grande Prairie (Richmond Hill Golf and Country Club), Hanna, Hardisty, High River, Hughenden, Innisfail.



Mile High Golf.

—Canadian National Photo.

JASPER NATIONAL PARK Golf Club: Totem Pole course.

Lacombe, Lethbridge, Lougheed, Lundbreck, Macleod.

MEDICINE HAT: Connaught Golf Club, Municipal Golf Club, Golf and Country Club.

Nanton, Nordegg, Oyen, Peace River, Pincher Creek, Provost, Red Deer, Stavely, Stettler, Strathmore, Taber, Trochu, Vermilion, Veteran, Vulcan, Wainwright.

WATERTON LAKES NATIONAL PARK Golf Club.

Aeroplane Service

Alberta's air transportation facilities are in keeping with the progressive nature of the Province. Seven municipal airports from which civil, commercial and government aeroplanes of every type from single seater "flivvers" to multiple-engined "flying boxcars," and passenger planes take off and land, provided adequate service to growing thousands of visitors and residents.

Special attention is paid to hunting and fishing parties from other countries. The organization is so complete that persons in New York may fly all the way to the most remote spots in the great northern hunting country, and be assured of virgin territory and waters for their sport.

Linked through Trans-Canada Airways with the great air transportation of U.S., Alberta offers visitors the services of her famous bush pilots—pioneers in northern flying—on arrival in Edmonton. Direct link with Europe is likely this year.

Greatest Commercial Airport in the British Commonwealth—if not in the world—Edmonton is the “take-off” for Port Radium, Yellowknife, Goldfields, Coppermine, Cambridge Bay, Aklavik, Tuktoyaktuk in the Arctic, Whitehorse in the Yukon, Fort St. John, Prince George, Grande Prairie and Peace River. Daily feeder service to Calgary and Lethbridge is carried on by Trans-Canada Airways.

Chief companies operating are: Canadian Airways, Ltd., MacKenzie Air Service, Ltd., Yukon-Southern, Ltd., and Peace River Airways. Pilots of these famed air companies are familiar with the entire north country. With a background of fourteen years flying under winter and summer conditions they are the world's best. All engineers are government licensed. Company radio stations maintain contact with aircraft at all times. Air company agents are trained in routing and dispatching. Speed and comfort are the keynotes of northern air travel.

Boat Service

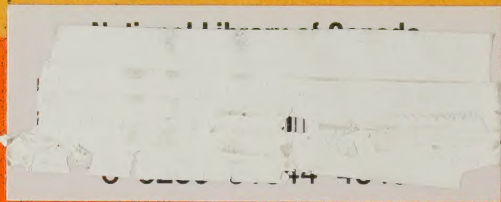
The mighty rivers that wind their way down north are plied by suitable craft—steam and gasoline propelled—which yearly carry safely and securely a growing cargo of freight and passengers. Companies operating include The Hudson's Bay Co., The Northern Transportation Co. Ltd., The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. and the McInnes Fish Co.

Following the river routes of the voyageurs of old, company craft cover a wide territory through rugged, beautiful scenery to the following points: Waterways to Fort Fitzgerald and 16 miles portage to Fort Smith. Thence to Fort Resolution, Hay River, Fort Providence, Fort Simpson, Fort Wrigley, Fort Norman, Fort Good Hope, Arctic Red River, Peel River to Fort McPherson, to Aklavik. From Aklavik to Kuligarzuit to other Arctic points. Services are maintained between Goldfields and Waterways weekly; Fort Smith to Yellowknife; Fort Smith to Snowdrift; Fort Resolution via Rocher River to Fort Rae; from Fort Simpson through Fort Laird and Nelson Forks to Fort Nelson. In addition, tours may be arranged by boat to Aklavik, to Dawson City in the Yukon by air, then to Pacific Coast by boat or air. Others from Peace River Town to Hudson's Hope and to Vermilion Chutes, up and down stream.

Top quality passenger accommodation and meals, two-berth staterooms, stopover privileges and courteous service ensure an unforgettable cruise. The season opens about May 9th and closes about September 19th. Booking should be made long in advance.

Companies will be glad to route tourists and arrange special trips.

Facts about Alberta



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